

OUR WORKING DEPARTMENT.
HAVING been ESTABLISHED with a large as-
sessment of the latest European
and American Novelties,
we are prepared to execute
orders for FANCY WORK with
neatness and despatch, and at
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLX. No. 9661.

第七十正月四十九百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1894.

己亥年正月廿一

Price, \$2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALEXANDER & CO., George's
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GEORGE
STEIN & CO., 30, Cornhill, Bishopsgate
& GORDON LUGGAGE CO., E.C.; BAXTER
& CO., 10, Walbrook, E.C.

SANTINI, DEAN & CO., 150 & 154
Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLIS, 151
Gresham Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON,
150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEME PRINCE,
88, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWARD HAPPER, THE
CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West
22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

CYDONIA.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE
ATOLLECTORS OF OCEANO.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY &
WALSH, LTD., SINGAPORE.

CHINA.—A. J. C. CURTIS, Amoy,
N. SHAW & CO., LIMITED, Foochow,
Hankow, Shanghai, LANKA, CHAM-
PAK, &c., and KELLY & WALSH,
Yokohama, LANKA, CHAWFORD & CO.,
and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED, £1,125,000.

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at
the Rate of 2 % per Annum on the Daily
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.—

For 12 Months.....5 %
For 6 Months.....4 %
For 3 Months.....3 %

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 4, 1894.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
3 % PER ANNUM. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,

E. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN,
AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

CAPITAL CALLED UP, 251,093,150.

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:
3, PRINCES STREET, LONDON.

Branches:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Agencies:
PEKING, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST
Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits to be ascertained on application.
General description of Banking and Ex-
change Business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors:

D. GHILLES, Esq. H. STOLTFORT, Esq.

CHAN KEE SIAN, CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:
LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND
AMoy.

BANKERS:
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
PAR'S BANKING COV. AND THE ALLIANCE
BANK (LD.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %

Hongkong, May 24, 1893.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$3,900,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$10,000,000.

PROPRIETORS.—

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.—

H. Horatio Jackson, Esq.—Chairman.

O. J. Holzhausen, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

R. M. Gray, Esq. Julius Kramer, Esq.

Carl Janzen, Esq. A. Macdonald, Esq.

H. H. Joseph, Esq. J. B. Moore, Esq.

Hon. J. J. Kewick, D. B. Sisson, Esq.

Chief Manager.

J. Jackson, Esq.—Manager.

Shanghai.—J. P. Wade Gardner, Esq.

LONDON BANKS.—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.—

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum

5 " 4 "

12 " 5 "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 19, 1893.

Intimations.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILD-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth
Ordinary General MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the
Company's OFFICES, Victoria Building, on
MONDAY, the 29th January, 1894, at 12 o'clock
Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Board of Directors, together
with a Statement of Accounts for the
Twelve months ending 31st December, 1893.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from MORNING, the 22nd,
to MORNING, the 29th January, 1894, (both
days inclusive), during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be registered.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land In-
vestment and Agency Co., Ltd.

Agents for the Kowloon Land and
Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, January 27, 1894.

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HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held in the Vic-
toria HALL, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, at
5 o'clock, which All Persons interested in Athletic Sports
are requested to attend.

A. DENISON,
Hon. Secretary,
H.K.A.C.

Hongkong, January 26, 1894.

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THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WAREHOUSE AND GODOWN
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Seventh Ordinary Annual MEET-
ING of SHAREHOLDERS of the
above Company will be held at the Com-
pany's OFFICES, No. 4, FAY'S PLACE at
12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, 10th
February next, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Directors, with a State-
ment of Account to the 31st December, 1893.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 10th
February, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 26, 1894.

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

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FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,

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Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1893.

1515

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change Business transacted.

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Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893.

247

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

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CHAN KEE SIAN, CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq.

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Chief Manager.

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Branches:
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Hongkong, May 24, 1893.

47

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$10,000,000.

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COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.—

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O. J. Holzhausen, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

R. M. Gray, Esq. Julius Kramer, Esq.

Carl Janzen, Esq. A. Macdonald, Esq.

H. H. Joseph, Esq. J. B. Moore, Esq.

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Prospectus.

**ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF
THE NEW BALMORAL
GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL \$150,000,
Divided into 50,000 Shares of \$3 each,
(of which not more than 25,000 will
be offered for Subscription).

TERMS—50 cents per share on application;
50 " on allotment;
50 " on the 31st
March, 1894;
50 " on the 30th
April, 1894.

The balance at call in instalments of not
more than 50 cents per share—one month's
notice to be given in respect of such
instalment called up.

Application for Shares, accompanied by a
deposit of 50 cents per share, must be sent
to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation or before the 31st day of
January, 1894.

For Forms of Application apply to the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CO-
RPORATION, and the STOCKBROKERS' Asso-
Ciation of HONGKONG.

General Manager at Hongkong:

GEO. H. STEVENS.

Consulting Committee:

DAVID LILLIES.

JAMES BILLINGTON COUGHTRELL
POON PONG.

Secretary pro tem.:

W. H. POTTE.

Bankers:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Solicitors:

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

THIS Company is formed to acquire all
the properties and assets of the
BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED,
now in Liquidation, and hereinafter
called the Old Company.

These properties and assets are as fol-
lows:—The properties known as 'The
Balmoral,' 'The Queen of the Mount,' and
'The Europa,' (for which \$10,663 Cash was
paid by the Old Company), and Machinery
and other Assets necessary and useful to
the New Company, valued at \$24,000 mak-
ing in all \$14,663.

Consideration to be paid on purchase
from the Old Company and its Liquidator,
\$2,650 shares to be allotted to the
Old Company, \$2
per share to be com-
pensated to have been paid
up, (and with a liability of \$1 per share);
50 cents to be paid on
application, and the
balance to be at call) \$45,372.

Debts owing by the Old
Company and all ex-
penses to date of and
including registration of the
present Company..... 24,600

N.B.—Many of the cred-
itors of the Old
Company have con-
sented to take fully
paid-up shares in
lieu of cash..... 80,072

For working capital
\$1 per share on 22,686
shares above men-
tioned..... 22,686

\$3 per share on 19,114
shares..... 57,342

80,028

Capital of the Company, \$150,000.

From the above Statement it will be seen
that the Company pays the Old Company
(in shares) considerably less than their
outlay for the purchase of the properties and
machinery.

It is believed that the properties above-
mentioned contain very valuable minerals
this belief being based on the following
grounds:

(a) The favorable reports which have from
time to time been made on the property
by Messrs Cox and Seaver, and Mr
Henderson, independent mining experts
of good standing and repute in Australia.
Extracts from these reports accompany the
Prospectus, and the reports themselves,
together with Place of the properties,
are open to inspection at the
Office of the Liquidator, No. 1, Duddell
Street, Hongkong.

From the Extracts from the report of Mr
CARL WILHELM GEORG, the Liquidator of
the Old Company, it appears that there
is a consensus of opinion, on the part of
those acquainted with the facts, that the
mines are capable of being profitably
exploited.

(b) Gold to the value of \$100,000 has
been taken out of these properties and
this without any real attempt to develop
the mines by sinking deep shafts.

(c) The mines when worked by tributes
(i.e., a few miners who from time to
time have had the right to work) have
always made large profits for the workers.
Before the Old Company was formed upwards
of \$448 oz. of gold were won
from about 1,500 to 2,000 tons of stone,
and within the past 12 months tributes
on the properties are getting out stones
in considerable quantities yielding from
2 oz. to 3½ oz. to the ton. The workings
of the tributes will not interfere with the
sinking of shafts and development of the
property and their right of tribute will
expire in September, 1894.

(d) In parts of the General property the
red gold yielded with as much as 7 oz.
per ton, and it is confidently expected
that with suitable necessary expenditure
in sinking and driving and in the
purchase of additional machinery, these
properties will turn out gold in very
paying quantities.

(e) The Government of New South Wales
have promised £100 towards shaft-sinking
on the Balmoral property, and the
Government Prospecting Board described
the Queen of the Mount as a splendid
property.

(f) On the Queen of the Mount property,
in 1892, 429 tons yielded 450 oz. to
tributes.

Both these properties and the Europa
property are more fully referred to in the
extracts from the Prospectus.

It is believed that the want of success
of the Old Company was due to the gross
mismanagement ignorance and waste of
the Miners. The present Com-
pany intend to secure the services of a
mining manager from Hongkong in whom
the shareholders will have confidence and
whose head-quarters will be at the mines
and under whose management the money
of the Company will be applied honestly
and satisfactorily in the development of
the properties.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application
for Shares can be obtained on application
to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, or from the STOCKBROKERS'
ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 22, 1894.

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Entertainments.

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES
AND
PANTOCHES PEANOISES.

EVERY EVENING.

THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,

27th January, 1894, at 9 p.m.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Boxes \$1.50

Stalls 1.00

Pit 0.50

Galery 0.25

Children half-price to all parts except
Gallery.

Box Plan at Mezza, KELLY & WALSH's.

Sole Proprietors:

Mrs. M. E. & N. D'ARC.

Hongkong, January 27, 1894. 193

Tu-day's Advertisements.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to Government Notifi-
cation No. 8, it is hereby notified
that the SALE of CROWN LAND therein
referred to has been POSTPONED until
MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1894,
at 3 p.m.

By Command,

G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1894. 202



HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY THE ACTING COMMANDANT.

FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY, 1894.

No. 51.—DUTIES.—FIELD BATTERY.

Officer and V. C. Officer for the week,

Lieut. CHAPMAN and Sergeant WALLING.

No. 52.—DRILL.—FIELD BATTERY.

—MONDAY, at 9 a.m., 64-pr. Gun, and

Marching Drill. WEDNESDAY, at 5.30 p.m., 64-pr. Gun, and Marching Drill.

THURSDAY, at 9 p.m., 64-pr. Gun, and

Marching Drill.

UNIFORM.—MONDAY, WEDNES-

DAY AND THURSDAY.—Serge and Forage Caps.

SATURDAY.—Serge and Helmets (plain)

—MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

MONDAY, at 4.15 p.m., Squad and

Machine Gun and Carbine Drill. SATUR-

DAY, at 9.30 p.m., Maxim Gun and Carbines

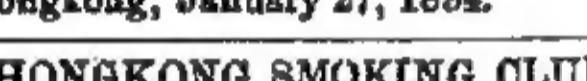
Practice on the Police range at Kowloon.

Ten rounds per Carbine allowed un-
limited supply of Ammunition on payment.

By Order,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27, 1894. 204



Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destinatio

Vessel

Agents

Date of Loading

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Kinsuk* undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Huien leaves for Swatow.

Nintire leaves for New York.

Meeting.

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The

Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.,

at the Company's Offices.

Auctions.

3 p.m.—Auction for Letting Government

Land in Lots Nos. 1 to 25 adjoining

the Race Course to the North of the

Grand Stand enclosure.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 27.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, &c., at No. 5, Queen's Gardens.

5 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Athlet-
ic Sports in the Victoria Hotel.

Goods per *Argyll* undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

Goods per *Kinsuk* undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Precep-
tory.

THURSDAY, February 1.

Second Instalment of 'Call of 5/- on

Shares of The Bank of China, Japan &

The Straits, Ltd., duo.

Goods per Steamer *Saghalien* undelivered

after Noon subject to rent.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zeland Lodge.

FRIDAY, February 2.

11.30 a.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of

The Hongkong Coal & Steamship Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office.

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of The

Hongkong Coal & Macao Steamship

Co., Ltd., at the Company's Office.

Goods per *Monmouthshire* undelivered

after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Glenfallon* undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Precep-
tory.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 27, 1894.

On London:

Bank, Wire 2/2

" " 30 days sight 2/2

" " 4 months' sight 2/2

Credits, 4 months 2/2

Documentary, 4 months' sight 2/2

On Paris:

Bank, 2/2

Credits, 4 months 2/2

THE CHINA MAIL.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR
That there is a little story going the rounds in which the old saw about Doctors differing obtain a certain amount of confirmation.

That the A. M. S. were, it seems, pitted (not with smallpox, fortunately) against the local medicines, and so far I can gather, the military men were wrong.

That whether it was the bogey-like dread of the War-Office, or the desire to avoid offence and keep things smooth, the Local Government gave way to the military—which made matters worse.

That if I were suffering from rheumatism, for instance, or even pricklyheat, I should think it very wrong if anyone sent me on board the Hygiea, to be isolated from my fellow.

That my telegrams might turn the pricklyheat into a fine crop of virulent small-pox, and my heirs and successors might sue the man who sent me for damages.

That there were the germs of a fine old row in this case of doctors differing—it was the War-Office must and shall be propitiated.

That the question of responsibility, direct or indirect, for the accident at Bonham Head is still hanging fire.

That two contractors are now charged with being directly responsible for the death of the eight or ten Chinese workmen, and are out on heavy bail until their case is tried.

That the proceedings of the Public Works Department have been of a somewhat erratic nature—the officer concerned having made one or two bad shots at the name of the owner of the ground lot.

That it earnestly hoped the persons upon whom responsibility really rests will be made to feel it in the course of time, though the way be long and tedious, and the wheels run exceedingly slow.

That the crews of the French and Russian ships of war which used our Harbour the other day need not have been quite so demonstrative to each other as they appear to have been.

That this kind of mad cheering might have been all very well for London, but politeness might have taught them repentence in a harbour which belonged to others.

That our Admiral fully realised the touchingly act of courtesy to the oft-used British port.

That the member for the Chamber of Commerce is reported to be full up with questions at next meeting of Council.

That he may, nevertheless, find a corner of a query which bears upon the Lead-fishery and upon the matter of sterling exchange.

That, so far as things have gone in the matter of official finances, it is generally admitted that Mr. Whitehead can give Mr. O'Brien points.

That if the Colonial Secretary has done anything, or advised anything to be done, under the impression that exchange would rise (or fall), the Chamber's representative might discover what that is.

That an impression is around in certain circles to the effect that a pretty large sum was sent Home not very long ago, and, if so, it would be interesting to know who advised the transaction, and what profit or loss was shown thereon.

That, speaking of exchange, the closing of the Indian mint apparently has failed (as far as I can see to do) in raising the price of the rupee.

That I hear the last offer made to the Indian Government for Council bills was £1,000,000 less than was obtainable before the much-wanted Marshall policy was introduced.

That the vindication of the Home Government has seemingly made "maters worse" than they would have been had a plain outspoken policy been adopted.

That the universal or international bimetallic recompence, which must sooner or later be tried, is not weakened in any way by the experience in India—the necessity for its adoption has been the more clearly shown.

That meantime the unanimity which prevails in banking and mercantile circles concerning the coining of a British Dollar is so far satisfactory.

That strong telegrams have been sent Home, which would certainly have the desired effect of securing this permanent improvement in our circulating medium.

That I have reason to believe the Committee of the Chamber were talking by the book when they stated the signature at about 1 per cent.

That chopping or no-chopping is a question which perhaps may be left to right itself. That there is a decided objection to putting a chop upon any coin on which the Queen's head is stamped, and Queen's head or no-Queen's-head may therefore settle the matter of chopping.

That clean dollars only are used in the Straits, and also, I believe, in the North: and if there great markets can worry through their transactions with clean dollars, surely Hongkong and South China can do so.

That the well-known Fohkien coin, which is often chopped beyond recognition, may have a harder death than any; but if it stands upon a different platform, the platform sways.

That H. E. the Governor is seemingly expecting his educational remarks to be pretty freely criticised.

That, so far as is yet apparent, there is not very much to object to in what the Governor has said.

That His Excellency has agreed to the change of name of the Victoria College to that of Queen's College, and if the alteration is calculated to increase the usefulness of the old (or new) Central School, there can be no great objection to the title.

That, according to the Governor, the large expense incurred in maintaining Queen's College is open to more objection than its change of name.

That His Excellency hints at a further increase in fees, and the Headmaster speaks, in his report, of a possible reduction of the English staff.

That the Headmaster's notion of replacing English masters with Chinese looks peculiar, and as the suggestion is put at the end of his report, I am not accompanied by any reasons, it may have been put forward as a feather.

That the District Schools were intended, if I remember rightly, as feeders for the Central School (or Queen's College); and the Headmaster's complaint now is that they don't feed the College satisfactorily.

That the feeding would naturally be poorer than ever if the fees for attending the College were raised.

That the Governor is certainly right in one thing—viz., that educationists (like doctors) very frequently hold opposite views of things.

That some of them think the Latin Classics are the first duty of man, and others swear by the problems of Euclid and the exact sciences.

That at Home the masters of Commercial Schools devote their energies to preparing scholars with a commercial training. That in Hongkong the Headmaster of Queen's College describes the instruction over which he presides as permeated with the most laudable commercial and dollar-making spirit.

That the Governor has a certain amount of right on his side when he says English before everything else—only, how is a good knowledge of English to be best obtained?

That if subjects were left more to the option of the pupil, perhaps the alleged misapplication of force would right itself.

That the Government, at the same time, have a right to guide the course of education, and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Exams also influence the curriculum.

BROWNIE.

THE FATAL LANDSLIP AT SEYMOUR ROAD.

CORONER'S INQUIRY TO DAY.

This afternoon at the Magistracy—Mr. H. E. Wodehouse held a coroner's inquest into the circumstances of the landslide at Seymour Road on the 19th inst., by which eight men lost their lives.

The following jurors were empanelled—Messrs. F. M. Gutierrez, J. T. Lauts, Alexander Caligo.

His Worship said—Gentlemen, before we begin I think it is necessary to explain to you under what circumstances this inquiry is held. When the deaths were reported to me, I was at the same time informed that certain individuals were charged before the Magistrate with manslaughter in connection with these deaths. After consultation with the police, I came to the conclusion that under the circumstances it was not necessary to hold an additional inquiry at Coroner's, but that all the facts would be elicited in the criminal proceedings.

That I earnestly hoped the persons upon whom responsibility really rests will be made to feel it in the course of time, though the way be long and tedious, and the wheels run exceedingly slow.

That the crews of the French and Russian ships of war which used our Harbour the other day need not have been quite so demonstrative to each other as they appear to have been.

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That if the Colonial Secretary has done anything, or advised anything to be done, under the impression that exchange would rise (or fall), the Chamber's representative might discover what that is.

That an impression is around in certain circles to the effect that a pretty large sum was sent Home not very long ago, and, if so, it would be interesting to know who advised the transaction, and what profit or loss was shown thereon.

That, speaking of exchange, the closing of the Indian mint apparently has failed (as far as I can see to do) in raising the price of the rupee.

That I hear the last offer made to the Indian Government for Council bills was £1,000,000 less than was obtainable before the much-wanted Marshall policy was introduced.

That the vindication of the Home Government has seemingly made "maters worse" than they would have been had a plain outspoken policy been adopted.

That the universal or international bimetallic recompence, which must sooner or later be tried, is not weakened in any way by the experience in India—the necessity for its adoption has been the more clearly shown.

That meantime the unanimity which prevails in banking and mercantile circles concerning the coining of a British Dollar is so far satisfactory.

That strong telegrams have been sent Home, which would certainly have the desired effect of securing this permanent improvement in our circulating medium.

That I have reason to believe the Committee of the Chamber were talking by the book when they stated the signature at about 1 per cent.

That chopping or no-chopping is a question which perhaps may be left to right itself. That there is a decided objection to putting a chop upon any coin on which the Queen's head is stamped, and Queen's head or no-Queen's-head may therefore settle the matter of chopping.

That clean dollars only are used in the Straits, and also, I believe, in the North: and if there great markets can worry through their transactions with clean dollars, surely Hongkong and South China can do so.

That the well-known Fohkien coin, which is often chopped beyond recognition, may have a harder death than any; but if it stands upon a different platform, the platform sways.

That H. E. the Governor is seemingly expecting his educational remarks to be pretty freely criticised.

That, so far as is yet apparent, there is not very much to object to in what the Governor has said.

That His Excellency has agreed to the change of name of the Victoria College to that of Queen's College, and if the alteration is calculated to increase the usefulness of the old (or new) Central School, there can be no great objection to the title.

That, according to the Governor, the large expense incurred in maintaining Queen's College is open to more objection than its change of name.

That His Excellency hints at a further increase in fees, and the Headmaster speaks, in his report, of a possible reduction of the English staff.

That the Headmaster's notion of replacing English masters with Chinese looks peculiar, and as the suggestion is put at the end of his report, I am not accompanied by any reasons, it may have been put forward as a feather.

That the District Schools were intended, if I remember rightly, as feeders for the Central School (or Queen's College); and the Headmaster's complaint now is that they don't feed the College satisfactorily.

That the feeding would naturally be poorer than ever if the fees for attending the College were raised.

That the Governor is certainly right in one thing—viz., that educationists (like doctors) very frequently hold opposite views of things.

That some of them think the Latin Classics are the first duty of man, and others swear by the problems of Euclid and the exact sciences.

That at Home the masters of Commercial Schools devote their energies to preparing scholars with a commercial training. That in Hongkong the Headmaster of Queen's College describes the instruction over which he presides as permeated with the most laudable commercial and dollar-making spirit.

Li Pat (recalled) stated in answer to His Worship, at the suggestion of Mr. H. P. Tooker—I am 20 years of age. I am a foreman looking after earth coolies. I have been that for six years since I was a boy of 14. My duties are to see they do their work. I have never been engaged as foreman before. I have always been with Fuk Shing. He is a chanceman of mine. I have never been an earth coolie myself. My duties are to see they do not idle. I have no professional knowledge of earth cutting.

H. P. Tooker, executive engineer, Public Works Department, stated—It is part of my duty to inspect the construction of buildings and all work done under the Building Ordinance. I got my instructions from the head of the Department. I know the place where the accident occurred. It occurred in Inland Lot 509. The owner is dead. It is registered in the Land Office in the name of Sz San Kai, who is dead. His executor is Sz Fok Shan. I believe he is the principal partner in an Opium Farm. Plans were submitted in August last for the construction of two houses by Sz Fok Shan. I produce the plan. It was not approved on account of technical grounds. Sz Fok Shan submitted an amended plan which was approved. The lot is about 150 feet long, and about 100 feet in average width. It is bounded on the south by Seymour Road, and on the north by Bonham Road—both public roads. The plan was approved by myself on behalf of the Director of Public Works. The plan shows two European houses of two stories facing the Harbour. The top of the roof would have been about 10 feet above the level of Seymour Road. There was to be a retaining wall built at the back of the houses, and the servants' quarters were to be about three or four feet off Seymour Road. At the lot was originally no retaining wall. It was a piece of rugged sloping ground. It was necessary to level the site to prepare it for the houses, and there to dig foundations on that level site. Part of the lot near Bonham Road was to be built up, and close to Seymour Road about 20 feet would require to be dug away. When that was done the ground would be suitable to receive the foundations. The plan shows partly how it was proposed to excavate the ground. The excavation was part of the work that had to be approached.

Was anything said as to there being a retaining wall built up to the level of Seymour Road?—That was all.

There was a retaining wall built up to the level of Seymour Road, but it was not completed—

That it was a piece of rugged sloping ground. It was necessary to level the site to prepare it for the houses, and there to dig foundations on that level site. Part of the lot near Bonham Road was to be built up, and close to Seymour Road about 20 feet would require to be dug away. When that was done the ground would be suitable to receive the foundations. The plan shows partly how it was proposed to excavate the ground. The excavation was part of the work that had to be approached.

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DIFFERENT STYLES OF PLAY
AT CHINNA.

The American J. Showalter is an exception among the young players of the day. He has preserved and cultivated some of the best features of the imaginative and striking style of the past generation of chess experts, while he at the same time endeavours to move on the safe lines which modern analysis of the openings allows to be free from reproach and danger. In this he follows in the footsteps of the late Captain Mackenzie. Both the latter and Showalter almost exclusively confine themselves to the trusty Ruy Lopez defence, but once through the opening they both part company with the tactics of the modern school. In the games of Dr Tarrasch, for instance, a struggle for position will succeed the introductory play, whereas in the games of the two players named preparations and a struggle for attack—if possible on the King's side—will be the leading feature, this being in the middle game. In elegance and boldness of attack Showalter's play will be found second to none. Lasker excels in the same way, but the latter will attack more cautiously than the former, and will, generally speaking, always keep his game well in hand, basing his movements on a very sound and intuitively reliable judgment of position. Tchigorin has greater powers than Showalter, where he is handicapped by acting in exact opposition to the strategy pursued by the American player in the openings. The Russian plays everything, and makes a point of not implicitly following authorities. Needless to say, such tactics enormously increase the work to be done, and the difficult task results in a corresponding percentage of failures. At times, also, the movement of the Russian player seems laboured, and his mind clouded (perhaps by the exuberance of his own imagination) detracts a great deal from the effectiveness of play. Lasker does combine the best features of both styles of play, where he can partly succeed in doing so. He will, of course, occasionally get into a attack, but only if the positions are readily admit of that being done. He will not go much out of his way to invent an attack, or to conjure it out of the "blue" like an electric storm, and may be seen in many of Mackenzie's best games. There is also a tendency in his play to place too much reliance on the theoretical view of the position, and therefore to undervalue the attack. The interesting question therefore presents itself: Supposing Tarrasch were opposed to so keen a player as Lasker, who, while being as keen in attack as Tchigorin, at the same time knows all about the openings and the modern theory of position, what then would the result be? Perhaps one of these days chess-players will have the pleasure and gratification of receiving an answer to this question by means of a real match.

MY WATCH AND OTHER WATCHES.

One evening last summer I had some writing to do at my house. The weather was very hot, and I took off my coat and waistcoat. My new gold watch I had paid £30 for I laid before me on the table where I could keep an eye on it. So far so good. I wrote on, and papers accumulated on the table; one of them covering my watch. Reaching out for something I wanted, my arm accidentally swiped it to the heavens, what luck! I picked it up—luckily as one picks up a child who has had a bad tumble. What a mess it was! Forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, I put it in my eye and tickled a few times, fairly slowly, and then stopped—a dead watch. A minute ago it was a vital thing—now merely a lot of inchoate shells in a case. What was broken? I couldn't say. The watchmaker must repair it and return it, with his bill. So much for my stupid carelessness.

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"What did Mr. Burton's heart? Perhaps he is still living, but I have not been able to find out. He says:—"In October, 1887, I began to feel weary and languid. I had a bad taste in the mouth and in the morning my teeth and gums were covered with a thick bloody slime. My appetite failed, and after eating I had great pain in the chest and stomach. All the time I had a craving for food, but could not take solid. It seemed as though my heart would burst with pain. I was so dry thirsty after a while a cough set in, and I spat up great quantities of phlegm. Later on my breathing became very bad, and I could hardly breath. I kept on growing weaker until it was all I could do to get about, and in this condition I continued for four years. During this time I consulted doctors and used all the different medicines I heard of, but none of them did any good."

"In February, 1891, I heard of what Mother Sogel's Curative Syrup had done in similar cases, and I determined to try it, and get a bottle from Messrs. Grimes and Kent, chemists, Boston. The first few doses gave relief, and by continuing to use it in a short time I was perfectly cured. I make this statement in order that others may know where to look for a remedy in an illness like mine."

(Signed) "Geo. W. Burton."

We attach the rest of his letter to the paper.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP SAGHADJEN.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Nordic*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Verbaekken*, *Ville Marselle* and *Ivrea Morel*, in connection with the above Steamship, are hereby informed that their Goods—<